

624,700 NEW YORKERS, BETWEEN 21 AND 31 YEARS OF AGE,
ARE SUBJECT TO CALL TO THE COLORS UNDER THE DRAFT BILL



The



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HAIG WINS ON HINDENBURG LINE ROOSEVELT ARMY PLAN ADOPTED BY HOUSE

HOUSE ADOPTS ROOSEVELT ARMY PLAN, 215 TO 178, AFTER 2-HOUR WRANGLE

Bill Goes Back to Conference for New Report Embracing Volunteer Clause.

'PUSSYFOOTING' DENIED

Lenroot of Wisconsin Injects 1920 Presidential Boom Into the Debate.

By Samuel M. Williams.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—By a vote of 215 to 178 the House to-day, after a wrangle of two hours voted to instruct its conferees on the Army bill to restore the amendment to permit Col. Roosevelt to lead a division to France.

The amendment adopted to-day is identical with the provision of the bill adopted by the Senate but rejected in conference. The conferees will get together again Monday to formulate a new report, including provision for the four Roosevelt volunteer divisions. Meanwhile all plans for the new conscription army must be held up pending final action in Congress next week.

SPEAKER CLARK CHEERED WHEN HE VOTES "NO."

Speaker Clark, the last to vote, was wildly cheered when he voted "no," as was Minority Leader Mann, who voted the same.

Miss Jeannette Rankin won loud applause when she voted for the Roosevelt amendment.

Representative Sherwood, Democrat, Ohio, a Civil War veteran now eighty-two years old, also received an ovation when he voted for the Roosevelt plan.

Majority Leader Kitchin changed from his intended vote and responded "no." Administration leaders generally voted against the Roosevelt amendment.

Immediately after the House vote was reported Representative Gardner hastened over to the Senate cloak room and held a conference with Republican leaders there. It is generally believed the Senate will follow the action of the House and send the bill back to conference.

ROOSEVELT IN SPOTLIGHT FOR TWO HOURS.

For two hours Col. Roosevelt was in the focus of the Congressional spotlight, not in person but in name.

Eulogies of praise, shafts of sarcasm, predictions of glory, denunciations of self-seeking and even boasts for the Presidency of 1920 were mingled in the rapid fire speeches in the House.

Party lines were crisscrossed, although a majority of Roosevelt's backers were Republicans and his opponents chiefly Democrats. Tammany sneered at T. R. while Mississippi and Texas shouted for him. Kansas and Massachusetts led the fight for him, while Vermont and New York were against him. Cheers and jeers alternated every few minutes. All that was needed to complete the liveliest Congressional show of the season was the Colonel himself shouting and gesticulating from the rostrum.

"It will not be possible for us to

SENATE STRIKES OUT CENSORSHIP PART OF SPY BILL

Clause Is Voted Down, 39 to 38, in Committee of the Whole.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—By a vote of 39 to 38 the Senate in Committee of the Whole to-day struck out of the Gregory Espionage bill the section establishing a censorship on the press. Unless a censorship provision is made in the Senate, acting in regular session, the President will not have the power to curtail criticism of the war government as sought by Attorney General Gregory.

After the censorship clause had been stricken from the bill, Senator Kirby, Democrat, of Arkansas, introduced an amendment providing for a definite and specific press censorship under the supervision of the Secretaries of War and the Navy, and that was defeated, 65 to 5.

Prohibition against the employment or use of cereals, grains or other edible things in the manufacture of beverage liquors during the war and one year after was proposed as an amendment by Senator Cummins.

"Within one year," said Senator Cummins in offering his prohibition amendment, "if we may believe the people who are best informed, the people of this country and the countries with which it is allied will be starving. They may have enough to sustain life, but they will not have enough to sustain strength to make them a vigorous fighting force. Either we will have to do without booze or we will have to do without bread. I am in favor of doing without booze."

The action on the censorship clause probably will throw the question into a conference committee for settlement, where the full force of the Administration will be exerted to get a censorship through in some form.

Without a record vote the Senate adopted an amendment by Senator Reed to make the whole bill effective only for the duration of the war.

NEW TARIFF BOARD ACTS TO SAVE U. S. MILLIONS

Proposes That Customs Increases in War Tax Bill Go Into Effect at Once.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Tariff Commission's first act has been to recommend legislation expected to save to the Government millions of dollars in revenue. The Commission proposes that all the customs increases proposed in the war tax bill shall become effective from the date of the report of the bill to the House. Thus, the Commission proposes to stop the usual practice by importers of rushing in great quantities of products on which they know duties are to be raised.

The Commission has ordered investigations into the chemical schedule, the sugar situation, both cane and beet, the wool situation and other phases of the sheep industry and made tentative plans for investigating the silk situation.

WHEAT PRICE FIXED AT \$3.18 A BUSHEL BY BOARD OF TRADE

Speculators at Once Begin to Bull July and September Deliveries.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The settlement price for May wheat, wiped from the Board of Trade yesterday as a speculative option, was fixed at \$3.14 a bushel to-day.

The price committee, of which James A. Patten was chairman, met an hour before the opening of the board and fixed upon \$3.18 as the proper price, for the reason that this was the figure established by competitive bidding at the close yesterday.

Speculators to-day jumped into the July and September futures. The result was sharp rises in both options. July opened at \$2.46, but quickly jumped to \$2.75, at which it closed. September opened down 3 cents at \$2.14 and later reached \$2.75, closing at that figure.

There are in Chicago public elevators 219,000 bushels of wheat of the grade required for delivery on contracts. A rough estimate places the amount contracted for at perhaps a hundred times that quantity. Had not the board intervened, it is said, probably 99 per cent. of the contracts would have had to be settled at any price, even \$10 a bushel, demanded by the holders of the contracts, in trade parlance known as "longs," who held the sellers, or "shorts," absolutely at their mercy.

The situation differed from a corner, in that the holders were scattered, whereas, in a manipulated corner the supply is congested in the hands of an individual or a group of speculators acting as one man.

At one time they were "long" 2,500,000 bushels of wheat in the Chicago market. Much was closed out some time ago. They had wanted the actual grain, but finding that much of it did not exist and that bottoms necessary to carry it abroad were not available, they reduced their holdings, and by force of circumstances took a handsome speculative profit.

2,450 STUDENT OFFICERS ARRIVE AT PLATTSBURG

1,200 New Yorkers in First Contingent—Others Will Reach Camp Monday.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., May 12.—Twenty-four hundred and fifty men, the first contingent of the Plattsburg training camp, arrived here to-day on nine special trains, the New Yorkers numbering about 1,200 men, coming in forty-five cars.

The first arrivals detained at 4.50 A. M. and were followed at half-hour intervals by the specialists bringing the remainder of the reservists under orders to report at the camp to-day. Thirty of the forty buildings which are to house the student officers during their stay at the camp are completed and a force of 800 carpenters with 700 helpers are rushing work on the remainder in the hope of having them completed before the arrival of the remainder of the reserve students on Monday.

(For Racing Results See Page 2.)

MERCHANTS CHEER BALFOUR; LORD CUNLIFFE, AT LUNCHEON, WARNS U. S. TO ECONOMIZE

"British Fleet Defends Humanity; Germans Butcher Helpless," Declares Envoy.

Hon. Arthur J. Balfour and his fellow members of the British war mission were the guests of honor to-day at a luncheon given by the Chamber of Commerce at No. 68 Liberty Street. The British emissaries found themselves facing a mobilization of the captains of finance. Among their hosts were men to answer to every name which has stood for big business downtown for three generations. Gen. Joffe and M. Viviani of the French party were in Boston and Ottawa, respectively.

The great and rather solemn hall of the chamber was lighted by festoons of the Stars and Stripes, the Union Jack and the Tricolor. President Outerbridge of the Chamber, in welcoming Mr. Balfour, said in part: "Mr. Balfour, we have been proud to welcome many of your distinguished countrymen here before, but we are prouder still to welcome you and your Commission here to-day."

"There will be a new world after this war is over, a new civilization, a new humanity, a renewed and greatly vitalized Christianity, out of which will spring new conceptions of national and personal relations of social and religious life, of liberty and responsibility."

"Those whom God has joined together to battle for liberty and the enduring peace of the world, let no man and no cause put asunder."

BALFOUR RESPONDS TO WELCOMES WITH DEEP FEELING.

Mr. Balfour responded with evidence of deep feeling, voicing his amazement and gratification at the strength and scope of the welcome to his mission.

Mr. Balfour brought the assembly to its feet when he referred to the British fleet. He said that the power of the fleet had always been exercised in behalf of humanity and the freedom of the human race.

Then he asked this question: "Does anybody think that if sea power were transferred from British to German hands you could say the same?"

There were cries of "No, no!" and cheers for the British navy. The distinguished Englishman continued:

"By their fruits ye shall know them." German autocracy and not the German people have known they could not triumph without breaking down that sea power, the great guarantee of liberty.

"GERMANS BUILDING A FLEET FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS."

"The Germans have been building a fleet for eighteen years to destroy the country with which they have no quarrel, but whom they regard with instinctive jealousy. They have been disappointed. Their fleet has remained safely in harbor (great laughter). What puts out to sea is not the battleship or battle cruiser, but the submarines, whose accomplishment has been the destruction of defenseless merchantmen and the butchery of helpless men and women."

Mr. Balfour declared that maritime warfare of the past was homicide at its worst compared to the present German sea policy. He spoke of the restricted safety zone, adding: "And in those areas neutral ships

(Continued on Second Page.)

"KAISER MUST GO!" SOCIALISTS HERE WIRE GERMANY

Message Says Early Peace and German Liberty Demand Downfall of Autocracy.

America's Socialists sent word to their colleagues of Germany to-day that the Kaiser and Kaiserism must go; that the war against Germany must be continued by the democratic peoples of the world until this result is achieved.

The message was cabled by the National Executive Committee of Socialists of America to Socialists in Stockholm, Copenhagen, The Hague and Bern with specific request that its text be forwarded to German Socialists.

The message constitutes a virtual appeal to the German Socialists that if they are in earnest about peace they can bring about the end of the war very quickly by overthrowing the Kaiser and his autocratic governmental machine.

"The democratic peoples of the world now in league against the Kaiser and Kaiserism will be compelled to continue their war against Germany and her autocratic allies until the Kaiser and Kaiserism are overthrown," the message read.

"The German Socialist faction that opposes the Government has already realized that both an early peace and German liberty require that the power of the Kaiser should be rigidly and immediately curtailed and they have announced the following programme as a cure for Kaiserism:

"Responsibility of the Government to the Reichstag; Reichstag control of peace and war; equal Reichstag election districts; abolition of the upper houses of the states and the empire, as well as equal suffrage in Prussia—now apparently on the way to accomplishment, though not yet promised even after the war."

"This programme is fundamental and excellent—so excellent indeed that it is extremely unlikely to be granted without a protracted series of overwhelming German defeats. It is fully half of what is needed. But it is not sufficient. The Hohenzollerns must go."

The rest of the world realizes, whether the German people realize or not, that liberty in Germany and peace in the world must remain a sham as long as the Hohenzollerns and their supporters retain any real power.

"But whether Germany prefers a republic or a constitutional monarchy, the Hohenzollerns' tradition and prestige must not only be reformed—it must be broken. The Kaiser himself claims that Kaiserism is to be democratized and thus strengthened in its fight against the other nations."

"It will be difficult, if not impossible, to convince the democracies of the world that a reformed Kaiserism is anything else than an effort of the Hohenzollerns to make the German people more willing tools of his foreign policy. Nothing but the overthrow of the autocrat can prove finally to the world that the German people repudiate his past crimes and refuse to have any share in the crime he is planning for the future."

"There is only one way to bring the war to an early end. The Kaiser must go."

Signed to the cable were these names: Winfield H. Gaylord, Socialist candidate for Congress from Milwaukee; Robert Rives, La Monte, Socialist author and editor, of Connecticut; Charles Edward Russell, Socialist candidate for Governor of New York, 1914; A. M. Simons, Socialist editor and author, of Bridge Street; Rose Pastor Stokes, author; William English Walling, author; and Henry L. Stoddin, formerly national secretary of the American Socialists Committee.

GERMAN LINES SMASHED IN NEW DRIVE BY BRITISH; BATTLE ON 15-MILE FRONT

Haig Attacks Near Bellecourt, Along the Cambrai Road and on the Scarpe River, Gaining His Objectives in Each Move.

FRENCH MAKE NEW GAINS; BIG BATTLE AT VERDUN

LONDON, May 12.—British and French War Offices to-day report notable advances, Haig on the Arras line and Nivelle on the Verdun front, where unusually heavy artillery fighting took place in the region of Avocourt. French patrols penetrated the German lines at several points in Alsace and in the region of Bezonvaux.

The British attacked near Bullecourt, and on both sides of the Arras-Cambrai road, and north of the Scarpe River last night and early this morning.

Gen. Haig's report to the War Office said:

"Very successful operations were undertaken by our troops last night and early this morning. Attacks were delivered on the Hindenburg line in the neighborhood of Bullecourt; also astride the Arras-Cambrai road and north of the Scarpe."

"We gained our objectives at all points and have taken some hundreds of prisoners."

"Local fighting, resulting in our favor, also took place during the night east of Lempire. Successful raids, in which we captured several prisoners, were made by us last night east of Ypres."

"[To-day's Berlin official report gives a further indication of the extent of the new British attack on the Arras front in Europe. The Germans say that fighting developed afresh between Acheville and Quenast. This is a stretch of some fifteen miles. The British attacks last night are declared by Berlin to have been fruitless.]"

Press despatches from the front speak particularly of the fighting near Guemappes. Three times the tide of battle last night and early to-day raged over a farm—and then the British, summoning their energies to the full, pushed over the Germans and held the position—with a German trench extending half a mile to the north, several prisoners and three machine guns.

This fighting aptly illustrates the sort of a struggle which is raging to-day along the whole line of the British front.

The Germans are everywhere continuing their tactics of counter-attacking in force, using gas bombs, boiling oil and liquid flame. In massed attacks last night the Germans succeeded in retaking Guillemont Farm, north-east of Hargicourt. At 1 o'clock this morning the British counter-attacked, drove the enemy out, consolidated their position and were again in possession of the farm.

The stubborn resistance put up by the Germans south of the Souchez River was costly. The British on taking possession of these positions found the ground strewn with German dead. These bodies showed that three regiments of the German reserve division had been thrown late

President Signs \$270,000,000 Army Appropriation Bill.

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